

P
970.1
Ind



240-107AM

CHIEF YESTERDAY

INDIANS
AT WORK

Comments About Indians In War And Peace

By F. W. LaRouche

In Charge of Information and Publications

The Apache Indian on the cover was Chief Yesterday who lived on the Salt River Reservation in Arizona. He is believed to have been one of those sturdy and indomitable Apache warriors who fought to the very end, the advance of the white population. The little band to which Chief Yesterday belonged, eventually settled on the Salt River Reservation and worked peacefully on the irrigation project there. Many of the great fighting qualities of the earlier Apaches have apparently been inherited by the Apaches of today, who like other modern Indians, are deeply loyal to their country.

Of the Mescalero Apaches the El Paso, Texas Times says: "Among the first to enlist were Homer Yahnozha, chief of the tribal council, son of Edwin Yahnozha, past 80, who was one of Geronimi's lieutenants and was with him in his last stand; Barnaba Naiche, grandson of Chief Naiche, celebrated warrior under Geronimo, and great grandson of Chief Cochise, who headed the tribe just prior to Victorio's reign.

Milton Snow, Navajo photographer, contributed the frontispiece and the pictures on pages 16 and 20. The former shows the Navajo Tsinajini having his height measured by Edna Folsom, Choctaw clerk, who assisted in the registration.

The little Indian girl on the back cover is Rosalie Quinn, aged 4. Her father, Rex Quinn, an employee in the Land Division in Washington, is a Sioux from Sisseton, South Dakota. Her mother is a Shoshone from Nevada. The picture was made by Hyman Greenberg, Department of the Interior photographer, and was submitted by Mrs. L. W. White, wife of the Assistant Director of the Indian Health Service.

Mabel Powers (Yehsennowehs) of Chautauqua, New York, writes:

"The comments on 'Indians At War' in the January issue of your excellent magazine were of special interest to me in that they called to mind a statement made in the Scientific American Magazine of January 1927. I would like to share this statement with the readers of 'Indians At Work' as it may be of interest also to them. Here it is: 'In psychiatric tests applied to thousands of soldiers in the last war, the red man, of all four races (White, yellow, black and red) showed greater power to resist mental strain. An eminent authority insists this superiority is due to a spiritual poise that has come to the red man from a philosophy of life that makes God a universal, omnipresent, benignant force in nature giving to the Indian the ability to stand fast - a something which lies at the root of the race to which faith may be pinned, as well as his characteristic staunchness, dignity, self-respect and strength of mind.'

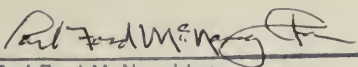
"Is not such faith the dynamic power and driving force of all morale - civilian or military?"

Note To Editors:

*Text in this magazine is available for reprinting
as desired. Pictures will be supplied to the
extent of their availability.*

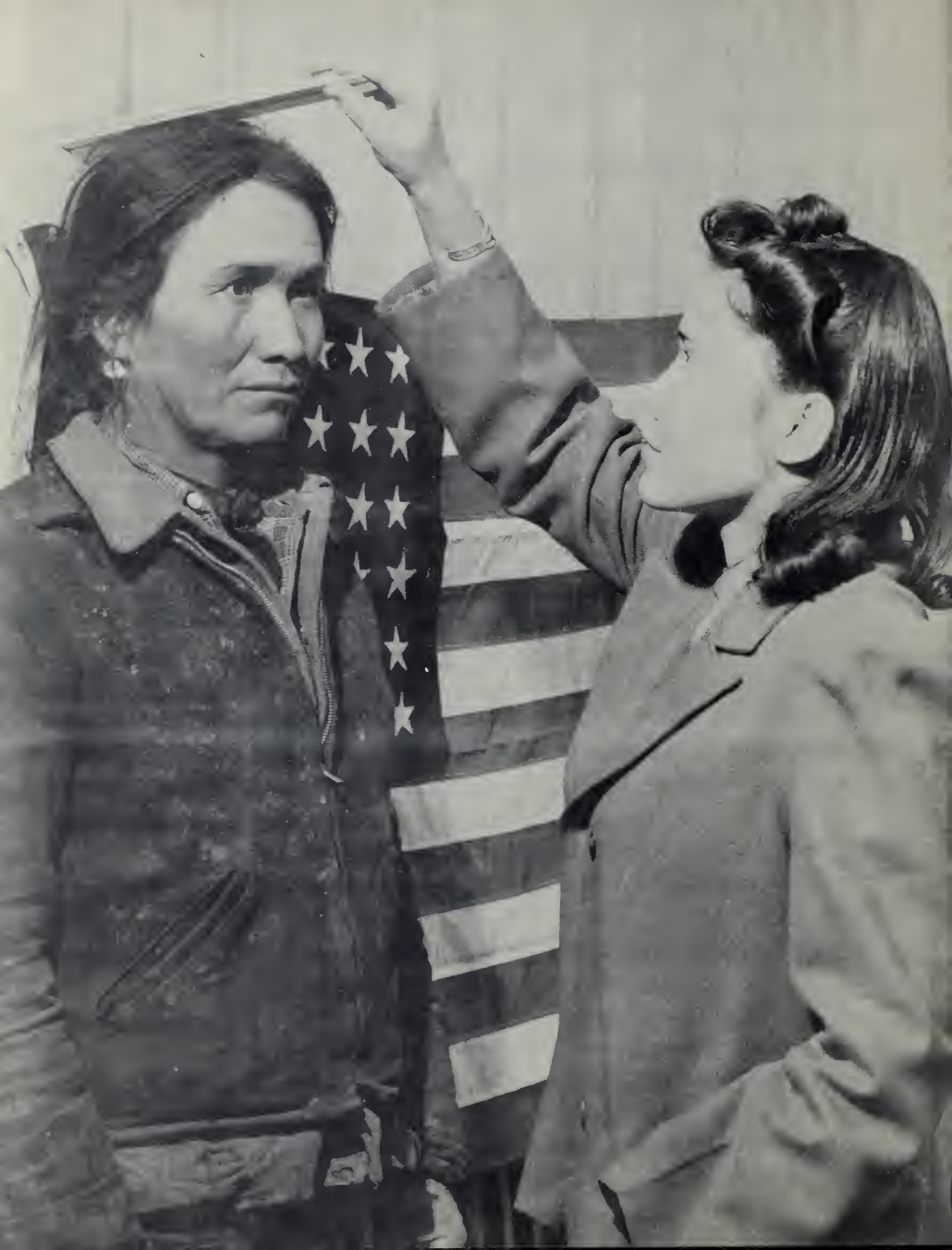
Collection of Native North American Indian Books,
Historical Books, Atlases, plus other important au-
thors and family heirloom books.
As of 12-31-93

In This Issue


Earl Ford McNaughton

March 1942

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Comments About Indians | Inside Front Cover |
| Editorial | John Collier 1 |
| "Our Soldiers Will Be Needing Meat" | Clifford Presnall 5 |
| Buffalo On Crow Reservation (Photo by J. J. Sloan) | 5 |
| Death Ends Career Of Painstaking Service ... | A. W. Empie 9 |
| Between The Two Wars Indians Have Gone Far Forward | Oliver La Farge 11 |
| Canadian Indian Machine Gunner Is Citizen | 14 |
| Defense Training At Phoenix School (Photo by Peter Sekaer) | 15 |
| Navajo Indians Register To Fight For Their Country | 17 |
| Choctaw Indian Fights With General MacArthur | 17 |
| Death Of A Young Indian Soldier | Edith V. A. Murphey 18 |
| Indians In The News | 21 |
| Indian Minority Handles Much Of Its Own Law Enforcement | 23 |
| From The Mail Bag | 26 |
| Swift Bear's Winter Count | Lucy Kramer Cohen 29 |
| Indian War History Repeats Itself | 31 |
| Alaska Indians Buy Defense Bonds | 32 |
| Indians Conserving And Rebuilding Their Resources Through CCC-ID | 33 |
| Secretary Ickes Appeals To All Employees | Inside Back Cover |



INDIANS

AT WORK

A News Sheet For INDIANS and the INDIAN SERVICE

VOLUME IX

MARCH 1942

NUMBER 7

Lorenzo Hubbell is dead. A telegram from Roman Hubbell brings the news today.

It seems impossible. Lorenzo was still within his middle years. Yet when I first knew him eighteen years ago, he seemed already timeless - already an old, wise, subtly and richly merry spirit. So much of America's best, of the best of old Spain, of the Indians' best, was gathered into, fused within, that never-resting creative spirit of his, that he seemed like an ancient Merlin, even eighteen years ago.

And though he had been long and hopelessly ill, still when I saw him only a few months ago he seemed like a deathless Merlin. He had never except once cared about anything personal to himself, and he had lost that one thing of desire. But the genius flowed, the humor flowed, the insight was like a soft lightning as before. The love which poured from his soul seemed warmer, more all-embracing, if possible more disinterested than of old. He gave me in that long discussion some new and very important insights into Navajo Indian problems; and surely he laid a deepened devotion to the Navajos' and Hopis' cause upon me.

Lorenzo Hubbell was a great Indian trader, the son of a great Indian trader. He served as a member of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the time of its founding. His friends were simply beyond count. "Lorenzo the Magnificent" he was, but also Lorenzo the Unselfish, the Radiant and the Good. Many times I have thought how Lorenzo, and Roman, his brother, and all of those native to the Ganado home, embodied tradition at its best - aristocracy at its best. An aristocracy so mature and established that it had become altogether unconscious, and sought no privilege or recognition for itself, but only imposed upon itself the ideals of disinterestedness, hospitality, generosity, hardihood, loyalty, and public service. Not the best fitted to prevail in our passing world, that unconscious aristocracy, but oh how

The per diem rate of compensation of all part time employees paid on an annual basis subject to the Classification Acts computed under the act of June 30, 1906, on the basis of 1/360 of the annual rate for each day of service, and, therefore, the full time service per annum equivalent of the hourly rate received by charwomen and charmen of the Custodial Service of the Post Office Department who work 5 hourly rate per day should be computed by multiplying the hourly rate by 8 hours per day and the resulting daily rate by 360.

Before becoming eligible for promotion under the within-grade salary-advancement statute of August 1, 1941, part time (part of each workday) or "when actually employed" employees must render 18 or 30 months (as the case may be) of actual service computed on the basis of the time per month that full time employees of the same class would be required to work.

B-22862. (S) Classification—Jurisdiction—Departmental Positions Outside District of Columbia (Jan. 8, 1942) The words "in the District of Columbia" appearing in the Classification Act of 1923, and subsequent amendments thereto, in connection with the words "departmental service" do not limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission under the classification act to departmental positions located within the geographical limits of the District of Columbia, and, therefore, the jurisdiction and allocating authority of the Commission will be retained over positions in departmental offices transferred to locations outside of the District of Columbia.

SUGGESTED READINGS FOR PERSONNEL OFFICERS

Cooper, Alfred M., *How to Supervise People*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1937.

Devine, John F., *Films as an Aid in Training Public Employees*, published by the Social Science Research Council, New York, New York, 1937.

McCamy, James L., "A Word to Personnel Administrators," *Personnel Administration*, January 1942, Vol. 4, No. 5, page 1.

Reitell, Charles, *Training Workers and Supervisors*, The Ronald Press, New York, 1941.

Wolff, J. L., "Employee Morale: Warnings and Hints," *Advanced Management*, July-Sept. 1941, Vol. VI, No. 3, page 104, published by Society for the Advancement, New York, New York.

Government authority intensify, or does it substitute for, family or community or tribal responsibility and initiative? Is the young Indian building the two worlds - white and Indian - into a harmonious personality, or is he becoming a split soul? How can the school be so adjusted that the flow of language will not be interrupted? How, otherwise stated, can English and Papago facilitate one another instead of confusing and obstructing one another? Can the school truly and genuinely build its curriculum out of the practical needs and perplexities of the community - out of the subjects of bolsa farming, range practice, animal husbandry, buying, marketing, and, in general, practical management? The Papago child in his own home is given moral and intellectual responsibility, just as though he were an adult. He participates in making the family decisions and programs. Could it be arranged that he participate in that same way in the constructing of school program, curricula, discipline and objectives? These are examples of questions which were not brought forward by myself or our white workers but rather by the tribal leaders.

I had the curious experience which has been repeated so often and is familiar to those who work with Indians in groups. It was the experience of an occasion which seemed to move very slowly and with no effort at compression or time-saving; where everybody spoke his full, slowly and sometimes repetitively. Yet at the end of this slow-moving day, there had been maturely completed the thinking and, in addition, the practical business which might well have required a week of consecutive meetings. At a town meeting of white people, in a grange, in an urban community organization of white people, or a legislative committee, this experience of gradualness and exhaustiveness, which yet brought complicated matters to their conclusion in a few hours, could hardly be repeated anywhere in the American part of the white world.

One significant hope was voiced by more than one of the leaders. It can be thus paraphrased: "We have long been waiting to take part in a really deep, conclusive study of our own problem. Many of our concerns have been handled just this way by our Superintendent, Mr. Head, and his predecessor, Mr. Hall, but now you are offering us a study reaching down into the very making of Papago men and women. Will you not see to it that the study is carried out with us participating at every point, but especially will you not see to it that the study is not hurried? Will you take plenty of time; will you move at our pace, not yours?" We promised them that it would be that way.

When our topic had been concluded, one of the leaders stated that they had been discussing, lately, a question which they would like to put to me. This was the question: They were all keeping in touch with our country's effort and with the world war. They were all prepared and very eager to do and to give everything, utterly without limit. That was a matter of course. But ought they to give up their tranquility of spirit? (tranquility was the word he used.) Ought they to become excited, tense, angry or frightened? This leader said that this question was deeply concerning the Papagos and was often discussed among them.

I told them that I would give them an answer which the Papagos might live by, though I myself could not. It was, that power has its abode and origin not at the excited surface but at the tranquil center of the human being. Not our excited

Government authority intensity, or does it substitute for, family or community or tribal responsibility and initiative? Is the young Indian building the two worlds - white and Indian - into a harmonious personality, or is he becoming a split soul? How can the school be so adjusted that the flow of language will not be interrupted? How, otherwise stated, can English and Papago facilitate one another instead of confusing and obstructing one another? Can the school truly and genuinely build its curriculum out of the practical needs and perplexities of the community - out of the subjects of boysa farming, range practice, animal husbandry, buying, marketing, and, in general, practical management? The Papago child in his own home is given moral and intellectual responsibility, just as though he were an adult. He participates in making the family decisions and programs. Could it be arranged that he participate in that same way in the constructing of school program, curricula, discipline and objectives? These are examples of questions which were not brought forward by myself or our white workers but rather by the tribal leaders.

I had the curious experience which has been repeated so often and is familiar to those who work with Indians in groups. It was the experience of an occasion which seemed to move very slowly and with no effort at compression or time saving; where everybody spoke his full, slowly and sometimes repetitively. Yet at the end of this slow-moving day, there had been maturely completed the thinking and, in addition, the practical business which might well have required a week of consecutive meetings. At a town meeting of white people, in a garage, in an urban community organization of white people, or a legislative committee, this experience of gradualness and exhaustiveness, which yet brought complicated matters to their conclusion in a few hours, could hardly be repeated anywhere in the American part of the white world.

One significant hope was voiced by more than one of the leaders. It can be thus paraphrased: "We have long been waiting to take part in a really deep, conclusive study of our own problem. Many of our concerns have been handled just this way by our Superintendent, Mr. Head, and his predecessor, Mr. Hall, but now you are offering us a study reaching down into the very making of Papago men and women. Will you not see to it that the study is carried out with us participating at every point, but especially will you not see to it that the study is not hurried? Will you take plenty of time; will you move at our pace, not yours?" We promised them that it would be that way.

When our topic had been concluded, one of the leaders stated that they had been discussing, lately, a question which they would like to put to me. This was the question: They were all keeping in touch with our country's effort and with the world war. They were all prepared and very eager to do and to give everything, utterly without limit. That was a matter of course. But ought they to give up their tranquillity of spirit? (tranquillity was the word he used.) Ought they to become excited, tense, angry or frightened? This leader said that this question was deeply concerning the Papagos and was often discussed among them.

I told them that I would give them an answer which the Papagos might live by, though I myself could not. It was, that power has its abode and origin not at the excited surface but at the tranquil center of the human being. Not our excited

The per diem rate of compensation of all part time employees paid on an annual basis subject to the Classification Act is computed under the act of June 30, 1906, on the basis of 1/360 of the annual rate for each day of service, and, therefore, the full time service per annum equivalent of the hourly rate received by charwomen and charmen of the Custodial Service of the Post Office Department who work 5 hourly rate per day should be computed by multiplying the hourly rate by 8 hours per day and the resulting daily rate by 360.

Before becoming eligible for promotion under the within-grade salary-advancement statute of August 1, 1941, part time (part of each workday) or "when actually employed" employees must render 18 or 30 months (as the case may be) of actual service computed on the basis of the time per month that full time employees of the same class would be required to work.

B-22862. (S) Classification--Jurisdiction--Departmental Positions Outside District of Columbia (Jan. 8, 1942)

The words "in the District of Columbia" appearing in the Classification Act of 1923, and subsequent amendments thereto, in connection with the words "departmental service" do not limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission under the classification act to departmental positions located within the geographical limits of the District of Columbia, and, therefore, the jurisdiction and allocating authority of the Commission will be retained over positions in departmental offices transferred to locations outside of the District of Columbia.

SUGGESTED READINGS FOR PERSONNEL OFFICERS

Cooper, Alfred M., *How to Supervise People*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1937.

Devine, John E., *Films as an Aid in Training Public Employees*, published by the Social Science Research Council, New York, New York, 1937.

McCamy, James L., "A Word to Personnel Administrators," *Personnel Administration*, January 1942, Vol. 4, No. 5, page 1.

Reitell, Charles, *Training Workers and Supervisors*, The Ronald Press, New York, 1941.

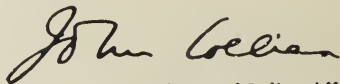
Wolff, J. L., "Employee Morale: Warnings and Hints," *Advanced Management*, July-Sept. 1941, Vol. VI, No. 3, page 104, published by Society for the Advancement, New York, New York.

surface, but the whole of us - all of our deeps - must engage itself in the world struggle that is upon us. If the whole of us be engaged, we will not be, or appear to be, too much excited.

But more. If we lose ourselves too constantly into the excitement, fear and rage, and the immediate issues of the war, we shall become poorly equipped indeed for the issues that lie not merely beyond the war but within the war.

Indian tribes - the Papago Tribe - have lived, through many ages, in constant peril, often through long times of deadly war, often, again, confronting famine and plague which might decimate, even exterminate the tribes. Through it all, down the immense times, the Indians have kept the still light within their spirit burning. They have lived in their deeps. They have been tranquil. Hence, they have manifested their all but miraculous powers of adjustment and of regeneration. How important may it be for the whole world, that these islands of human depth and human light shall continue to exist - that they shall not be effaced, sunken in the excitement and struggle! And our country's war work will be far better done if this deep, active, unfeeling, unwithholding tranquility can be made our own.

When the emperor Marcus Aurelius was leading the Roman armies in their war against the invading Teutons, amid the fever-filled marshes of the Danube, he became seized with a mortal illness and knew that he must die. On the night he was to die, the centurion came to ask him for the password, which the army was awaiting. Marcus Aurelius gave the password: Equinamitas. Tranquility of soul, Roman soldiers, even there in the fatal marshlands, confronting the barbarian hordes which did, although not for two centuries more, overwhelm the greatness of Rome.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

THE CONSERVATION OF INDIAN GAME AND FISH

By Clifford Presnall

Fish and Wildlife Officer For Indian Lands

During the past few weeks the citizens of this democracy have been working together swiftly to mobilize all resources that might contribute to national defense. Manpower, machinery, minerals, foods - all the essentials of war are being made available for the one supreme purpose of victory over the aggressors. None has answered the President's call to war more quickly and wholeheartedly than the Indian. It is his tradition to do so, and in keeping with that tradition he is now contributing his most cherished resources - game, furs and fish.

From all parts of the Indian country have come assurances of cooperation - the great buffalo herd on the Crow Reservation has been offered for such defense purposes as may be required, the Bad River Band of Chippewas are planning for maximum production of muskrat fur. The Quileute Tribal Council has enacted a salmon-fishing ordinance that will promote efficient production of this important food. These and many other instances show how the traditional heritage of the Indians is being freely used to aid defense.

Avoid Waste Of Resources

It is encouraging, also, to note how long-established customs are being observed. From time immemorial the older people have warned against taking too much game at one time, thinking always of keeping enough food and skins for the years ahead. Commissioner Collier has added his voice to this ancient and commendable counsel, by writing to one of the northern tribes as follows:

"We must avoid waste of our resources now, so as to be sure and have a steady supply to draw upon in case of a prolonged war. Also we must try to save all that we can for the use of our children after victory has been gained. It is for these reasons that I now urge you and the Council to take action wisely to use and conserve the beaver ..."

Buffalo On The Crow Reservation, Montana.





Indians Fishing At Celilo Falls

In seeking to save some of the game and fish to insure future supplies, several tribes have wondered whether their treaty rights would be affected by tribal codes that wisely limited the amount of game to be taken each year. Mr. Collier has explained this point also:

Tribes Concerned Over Hunting Rights

"Several tribes are concerned over the supposed encroachment upon Indian hunting rights resulting from voluntary tribal restrictions upon such rights. Although tribal hunting ordinances may curtail the actions of individuals, they do not in any way jeopardize the treaty rights of the tribes. In fact, self-regulation tends to strengthen treaty rights, since it indicates an ability and desire to exercise such rights wisely and temperately. Temperate use of exclusive hunting and fishing rights is the most effective defense which the Indians have against any possible move to deprive them of such rights. As a general rule, non-Indians have no serious objections to the exclusive hunting rights of Indians on reservations, but they do object, and justifiably so, to the unrestricted hunting that has depleted the wildlife on many reservations. If the Indians will set their own affairs in order by voluntarily enacting and obeying wise conservation ordinances, they will thus effectively combat all efforts to modify their treaty rights.

"I am confident that all the tribes can do what a few have already done to protect their wildlife resources; and by so doing, they will strengthen and justify their treaty rights to exclusive hunting and fishing on the reservations."

From all over the country come inquiries about how best to manage wildlife resources. Almost every tribal delegation that has visited Washington this winter has asked for information about efficient utilization of game or fish. No doubt about it, the Indians are meeting the challenge to use their natural resources for defense.

Management of fur animals has been discussed by many delegations. All of them understand the need for ordinances that will protect breeding animals, so that good crops of fur will be produced in future years, but many tribes want more information on how to avoid waste in furs each year, how to prepare these furs so they will be most valuable. Plans are being made to send booklets to the tribes most interested, as well as posters showing the way to prepare muskrat and beaver pelts for highest prices. These posters can be put up at agency or trading posts. They should be carefully studied by every trapper.

Posters Supplied

Posters are being supplied through the courtesy of the Seattle Fur Exchange, which handles fur auctions for several Government agencies and for many of the Alaska Indians. Other tribes that want to be sure their furs are properly graded and sold for full value may write directly to Mr. M. Dederer, Manager of the Seattle Fur Exchange, at 1008 Western Avenue, Seattle, Washington. He is prepared to give full information to Tribal Chairmen or Superintendents about how a tribe may cooperatively market all furs through a recognized fur auction, where top prices can be obtained.

The Indian custom of saving and using every part of every deer, elk, or buffalo, if followed, can set a conservation goal for the whole nation to aim at in times like these, when there must be no waste. Here, again, it is well to listen to the old people, who tell us not to kill the does while they are carrying or sucking fawns, for these fawns will be next year's meat supply. Our soldiers will be needing meat next year, and perhaps for several years. No one knows how long this war will last. Hence, it is good to let the does and fawns produce meat for next year.

Another thing to remember is that many hawks and owls help the farmers by catching harmful mice and other animals.

Indians who depend upon fish for food or income have a large share in aiding defense. Salmon is one of the principal foods supplied to our armed forces. Therefore, it is all-important that salmon fishermen avoid waste and catch all the fish they can during the open season. It is even more important that the nets be lifted to allow plenty of salmon to go upstream for spawning. By doing this, we can be more nearly certain of having good catches in future years when our boys at war may still be needing food. We can also thus make sure that our own food and income will continue. Many tribes have found it desirable to lift their nets at the same time re-

Indian Students At Fort Wingate Learn The Art Of Tanning



quired by State regulations, thus making sure that the spawners which escape will not be caught by non-Indians above the reservations. This cooperation works both ways; the spawners allowed to escape during the State closed season should not be bothered by Indian commercial fishermen. For that, too, cuts down the chances of ready supplies of food vital to defense in the coming years. The catching of fish for home food throughout the year, in accordance with treaty rights, does not interfere with proper escape of spawners. Indians who can get fresh or dried salmon nearly every day are doing a good turn by eating that instead of canned salmon, which may be easily shipped to our defense forces.

Other tribes fishing for white-fish, perch, pike, and goldeye in the lakes, have just as important a share in helping national defense as do the salmon fishing tribes. They are doing an equally good job of eliminating waste, catching all they can during the open season, and making sure that spawners are protected so that there will be ample supplies in the future. Once in a while someone may be tempted to spear fish over the spawning beds, but he should remember that such unwise fishing may destroy hundreds of little fish that might produce many pounds of food in a few years.

Even though many of us cannot join the armed forces to fight, or go to the shipyards, airplane plants and other defense industries to work, we can all contribute to national defense by properly using and conserving the natural wealth of our great land - the game, fur animals, and fish.

DEATH ENDS CAREER OF PAINSTAKING SERVICE

By A. W. Empie, Senior Accountant and Auditor

Ivan F. Albers, senior clerk in the Office of the Project Engineer, Colorado River Irrigation Project, Parker, Arizona, died on February 1, 1942. His untimely passing will be regretted by all employees of the Indian Service who knew him. He served the Office of Indian Affairs at various points throughout the field for many years in a very efficient and commendable manner.

Mr. Albers entered the Service at Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota, on September 25, 1918, having been appointed to the position of assistant timber clerk. He served progressively in the following positions: assistant clerk, Sisseton Agency, North Dakota; clerk and deputy disbursing officer, Round Valley School, California; chief clerk and deputy disbursing officer, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada. On June 10, 1926, Mr. Albers became chief clerk and special disbursing officer under the District Engineer of Irrigation District No. 5, Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he was in charge of the clerical and accounting activities until 1935.

He then became special disbursing agent for the new consolidated Navajo jurisdiction, and was detailed in March 1936 to the Pima Agency at Sacaton, Arizona, in order that he might be located at a lower altitude and in a climate more suited to his health. He was senior clerk for the Colorado River Irrigation Project at Parker, Arizona, at the time of his death.



*Rosa Coriz Of Tesuque Pueblo
Grinds Corn In The Ancient Manner.*

BETWEEN THE TWO WARS INDIANS HAVE GONE FAR FORWARD

By Oliver La Farge

President, American Association On Indian Affairs

Mr. LaFarge, unable to attend the annual meeting of the American Association on Indian Affairs in New York on February 5, wrote the following timely statement to be read at the gathering:

Since it is, unfortunately, impossible for me to attend the Annual Meeting, I have been asked to send a message. My first thought, naturally, is to send greetings to you all and thank you for attending. I wish my hopes of being able to come East in time had been fulfilled. I want to add my word of appreciation of the goodness of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in coming at this more than busy time and preparing an address of prime and timely interest.

Beyond this, things are happening so fast, our world is so changing, we are all of us still so groping to find the right work and the right rules of conduct for ourselves in the grave times before us, that I can do no more than set forth in a rather personal way what I have been thinking and some of the observations and considerations governing my line of thought.

On Sunday, December 7th, I went to Santa Clara Pueblo, originally to let friends there know that we should be coming on Christmas Eve for the dances, and to discuss the White Rock Canyon Dam Project. The Indians were much disturbed over this project as one of the dams proposed would, if built, flood all their farming land and perhaps the Pueblo itself.

News Of Pearl Harbor

As it turned out, I arrived bearing the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Of course, I spoke of this first in the houses I visited. The reaction to the news was immediate and interesting. There were expressions of regret for the many boys, not just of their own people, but American boys in general, who were going to be killed. There was an unexpectedly keen sense of Hawaii and the Philippines (where a New Mexico anti-aircraft regiment has been stationed) as part of our defenses and of direct concern to us. There was a general acceptance of the war as their own, deriving from a definite feeling that they were sharers in America and democracy. Several of their boys had been drafted, one was an aviation cadet; now, they supposed, many more would be needed. An older woman remarked, calmly and almost musingly, that the girls had better get ready. Nowadays there were lots of things for women to do to help in a war and they should expect to be asked to get to work. From the old Indian point of view this would be a strange thought, but it did not seem to surprise anyone.

There was some talk about the dam, but it had become quite secondary.

A Source Of Pride

Since then I have had various chances to see Indians of this section in relation to the crisis. What I have seen has been interesting and sometimes amusing, but above all a source of pride. A striking thing is the high number of Indians being inducted, in part because they do not seek deferment unless they really need it. Little Tesuque Pueblo, next door to me, has a population of one hundred and fifty. Six men have already gone from there and more are getting ready.



San Ildefonso Pueblo is congratulated for its trading plan for acquiring United States Defense Stamps and Bonds. Julian Martinez, Governor and famous pottery maker is shown with Frank C. Rand of the New Mexico Savings Committee. Photograph by courtesy of the Treasury Department.

A friend from Tesuque, with whom I went hunting this fall, was chosen Lieutenant Governor. I went over for the ceremony, an especially beautiful hunting dance, which follows shortly after the installation of new officers. The "Lincoln Cane", emblem of his office, was hanging on the wall of his house with a new ribbon on it. He himself was busy as leading drummer for the dance, being a talented singer and drummer, and incidentally a fine dancer. I saw him there in full costume, a handsome young man, devoutly intent upon his work. I knew that the following day he would go up for his medical examination with the certainty of being accepted. I thought that this man would make a fine soldier; in the mountains I had seen ample proof of his physical condition and his alert senses, he was intelligent, responsible, well educated, a skilled mechanic. It was odd, even a little uncomfortable, thinking like this while the dance went forward and the song unfolded.

Most of the Pueblo Indians today are fairly well off in terms of food, housing, and clothing, but they handle relatively little money. Nonetheless they are taking regularly from that little to buy Defense Bonds. Their women come to the local Red Cross centers, are learning to knit by dozens, and working hard. There was one very old woman who could not seem to learn, yet the following week she came back with her assignment beautifully done except that she did not know how to cast

off the stitches. Again, she appeared incapable of learning. Finally it turned out that in order to enable her to keep up with the others of her tribe, her son had done the knitting for her.

What is happening is more than picturesque or amusing. The soldiers one sees back on leave and the number of them with stripes on their arms, the men going into technical branches, the Indians in skilled defense production, all are signs of something quite new. In the last war Indians volunteered in surprisingly large numbers. Most of them were from tribes which were comparatively de-Indianized, or were the exceptional individuals of more "primitive" tribes who had had unusual education and contact with the world. Had they been drafted then, many would have been burdened with an ignorance, or rather a vast cultural gap, which would have made it almost impossible to fit them into a modern army, and many more would have been found physically unfit. In places where Indians voluntarily registered for the draft, the records show that a very large proportion were rejected, particularly for tuberculosis and ailments and weaknesses deriving from malnutrition. Few of those who did enter the Army could offer any special skills. They were simple infantry material and nothing more.

Between Wars - A New Program

Between the two wars we embarked upon an entirely new program for Indians, a program in no small degree born in this Association. It included the fundamentals of adequate provision for health and subsistence, and a type of education, training, organization, equipment to help themselves based upon the assumption that Indians are just as intelligent and capable as anybody else. In peacetime the results more than prove that these assumptions were correct.

We are not a people that think in terms of future wars. Perhaps we should have been more so. We certainly do not look upon our young men as cannon fodder nor undertake social reforms in order to bolster our armed might. The total reform and redirection of our Indian policy was carried out for reasons of common humanity and in pursuit of the democratic ideal. It certainly never occurred to any of us who worked for these changes that, when they have been only half achieved, one of their fruits would be that the Indians could be meshed into this war as never into any other.

Indians Are Fit

That has been one of the results of the program for which the Indian Service and its Commissioners have stood in recent years and which this Association has had a hand in bringing into being. The Indians themselves have welcomed this result. For the first time Indians are subject to the draft. It is right that they should be because for the first time they have become fellow-citizens receiving a reasonable share in the good things our democracy has to offer. Physically and in education they are fit. Out of the "primitive" non-Christian tribes, out of the Pueblos with their living, ancient culture, out of the Plains and the Northwest, are going mechanics, radio and telephone experts, diesel engine specialists, draftsmen, men equipped for all the various types of service this country needs, military and civilian. This growth has gone on by degrees, little noted outside of the Indian Service. War has presented it dramatically to us all.

It goes far beyond directly military activities. The Indians who will stay at home have more land, in better condition, are better equipped and trained to work it, far more productive than they were twenty-five or even ten years ago. In every aspect of civilian life they have a far greater contribution to make to the common effort. Tribes which dragged out the last war and many years thereafter in dull, aimless idleness, living and fading away on a thin trickle of relief, today are producing crops, cattle, lumber, a hundred necessary things, taking care of themselves and helping to supply the nation.

Reform Half Achieved

This is, unfortunately, not universally true. Reform is only half achieved. We still have beggared tribes, slum communities, ignorance, despair, disease, and prejudice. We must also face the present fact that the whole program of Indian advancement must be grievously curtailed for lack of funds. For all their needs, we cannot and would not ask that the Indians receive a special exemption from the circumstances under which every American must live. But curtailment is one thing, backsliding into the evil conditions of the past is another. It is a plain duty to prevent the blind creation of new hardships, to prevent a return of the old dominion of disease, or a breakdown in the basic program which would result in a revival of the old hopelessness and add our Indians to the list of Axis victims. This is the time of all times when the ground gained must be retained and new advances won.

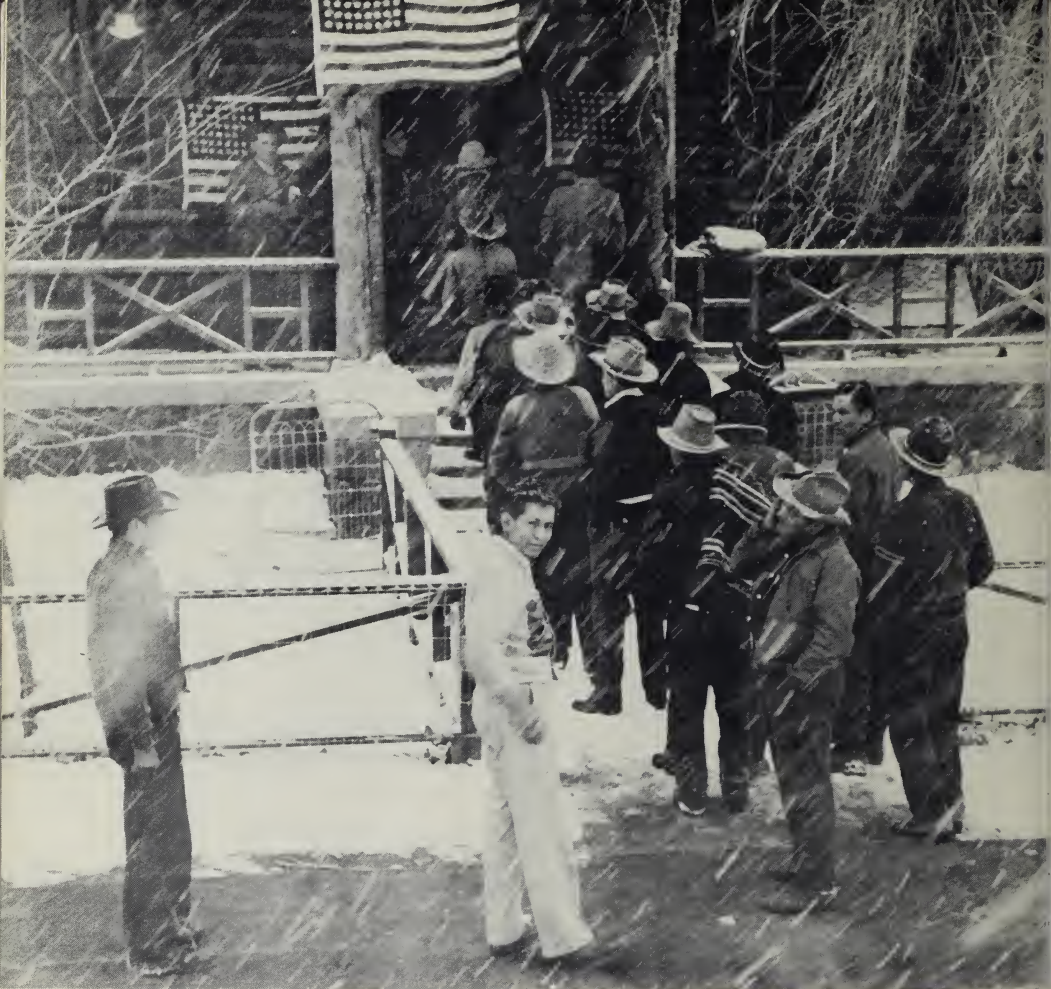
This Association has always held that its fight to enable Indians to stand on their own feet in the strange world which the white man has forced upon them was not a matter of a special favour to a special group, but an inescapable part of national policy and the general welfare. Present circumstances have dramatically supported this concept. They show, too, the importance of continuing our work, not to segregate Indians in any way from the common effort, but to maintain their growing capacity to contribute to the nation in war and in peace, that we and they may more and more interchange strength, knowledge, the good things of life, that we may share together the things that make life worth living for free men, and freedom worth offering our lives, together, to defend.

CANADIAN INDIAN MACHINE GUNNER IS CITIZEN

First man in San Diego to be admitted to citizenship under the new Federal law providing that members of the military services need not pay the customary \$5 fee during the war is Sergeant Spencer Thomas Honyust, Canadian Indian, in the United States Marine Corps.

As he recited the oath of allegiance, the Marine spoke out clearly in pledging to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America." It was the very thing he had been doing for 18 years. He joined the Marines in 1923, and is regarded one of its most expert machine gunners. The Union, San Diego, California. 1-11-42.





Winter Snows Did Not Prevent Record-Breaking Registration Of Navajo Indians Beginning February 13. At Fort Defiance, Arizona, They Patiently Waited At A Station 300 Yards From Old Headquarters Of Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson, U. S. A., Who Led Expeditions Against Them In The 1860's.

*ALMOST IN THE SHADOW OF KIT CARSON'S OLD HEADQUARTERS
NAVAJO INDIANS REGISTER TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY*

Undaunted by sharp winter snows and blizzards, Navajo Indian men found their way to the twenty registration units over their large reservation in numbers exceeding all estimates.

At the close of February 16, 2,693 Navajos had registered for Selective Service in the third registration. This brought to 8,000 the number of Navajo registrants under the Act. The success of the registration was due in no small part to the efforts of the Tribal Council and the membership who canvassed their areas explaining the purpose and function of the registration. The council rejected the idea of opening detached registration units in all of the small communities and insisted that registrants should find their own way into district headquarters throughout the nineteen land management districts.

Questionnaires and labor inventory cards were completed simultaneously for all registrants. Superintendent E. R. Fryer pointed out that completion of questionnaires at registration time would avoid the costly effort of circularizing, completing and securing questionnaires in an area of poor roads, geographical isolation, language complications and interrupted mail communications.

At least 500 Navajos were in the armed forces of the country at the close of February and hundreds of others were filling important places as skilled and common laborers in defense industry.

At Flagstaff, Arizona, the Indian Service had secured the assistance of the local Chamber of Commerce as a clearing house for Navajo labor to be engaged in the construction of the huge \$17,000,000 ordnance depot to be constructed there. The project contemplates a 50 per cent heavier investment than in the construction of the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot where, at peak, 2,500 Navajos were employed.

CHOCTAW INDIAN FIGHTS WITH GENERAL MacARTHUR

Captain Ernest Edward McClish is believed to be on duty with General Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippine Islands. A reserve officer, Captain McClish was called to active duty in 1940. He reported to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, December 20, and 24 days later received his order for foreign service. He sailed on January 18, 1941, for Manila and was stationed at Fort McKinley to train native troops. August 27, 1941 he was transferred from Fort McKinley to Panay Island and at that time assumed the duties of a major. His mother received a telegram from him this week, but the point of origin was not disclosed. She does not know his whereabouts, nor has she been informed as to whether he has received a commission as a major. From the Okmulgee (Oklahoma) Times Democrat. (Note: Captain McClish is a half blood Choctaw and graduated from Haskell Institute, Kansas, in 1929.)

DEATH OF A YOUNG INDIAN SOLDIER

By Edith V. A. Murphey

Round Valley, California, is doing its full share of defense work. Many Indian soldier boys have slipped away to camps and airports in the past few months, but there is already one who came home to sleep his last long sleep in the valley where he was born.

William Frederic Crabtree, whom we called Jim, was born in Round Valley during the first World War. He was the first soldier from this area to give up his life in our country's service in this war.

Indian Service Training Helps

Fred and Ella Crabtree are his parents, and he was one of a family of eight children who were brought up in a remote corner of Round Valley Reservation, near Nashmead, a tiny railroad station a few miles above Dos Rios. Because the station and post office are across Eel River from Indian lands, Mendocino County and the Indian Service united a few years ago in building a horse bridge across the river, near the Crabtree home. Several of the Crabtrees worked on this bridge, and there Jim got the training which helped him to get located in the Engineering Corps when he joined the Army last August.

About two months after his arrival at Camp Leonard Wood, Missouri, Jim contracted pneumonia, and his folks were advised by Army officials that his recovery was doubtful. Mrs. Crabtree went at once to her son's bedside, and was with him for a week before his death.

It is a far cry from peaceful Round Valley to Camp Leonard Wood, which is about 150 miles from St. Louis, Missouri, with four changes of trains, a complicated trip for a country woman unused to train travel, but the friendly hands of the Red Cross helped the anxious mother along the way. When the Army camp was reached, the Red Cross was constant and sympathetic in helping Mrs. Crabtree see her son. When the last sad homeward journey was planned, it was the Red Cross which made the arrangements and schedules. A soldier buddy escorted Jim's body to the old home.

World War Veterans Form Guard

Round Valley can be beautiful, but it can also be stormy, and on December 21, the day we laid Round Valley's first sacrifice in this war to rest, it rained in torrents. Yet the little reservation church was crowded with friends and relatives, even the neighbors from out on the river had come on horseback to give Jim greeting and goodbye. The casket was covered with our country's flag, and at the head and at the foot of the coffin, motionless as statues in raincoats and helmets, stood the guard, Indian veterans of the last war. At the grave the firing squad, also Indian World War veterans, gave this young soldier military honors.

Jim was a fine rider and bronco buster. His was a handsome and gallant figure as he rode the range or in rodeos, his big black hat blown off, his high crest of black hair tossing, his big dark eyes glowing with excitement. He rode and conquered many bad horses. It brought a lump into our throats at the funeral, when in accordance with Indian custom, one of Jim's schoolmates stepped forward and into the half-filled grave, dropped Jim's highly polished boots, his wide studded leather belt and his black cowboy hat.

Several years ago as I was returning from a wild flower show at Hoopa Reservation, I got off the train at Nashmead for a May Day celebration. The Crabtrees met me at the river and rowed me across to their home. Trees were just leafing out and there were many wild flowers and a young greenness over all the land scape. It is hilly country. There is just one little flat big enough for riding or for a field day.

The school children had been reading Ivanhoe, and their minds were full of tournaments and knights and tilting. The little mountain ponies figured in various contests, but the one I remember best was a sort of potato race. The knights had wooden spears and lances. They galloped full speed and speared potatoes, planting size, then galloped back to deposit the potato on a pile at the other end of the course. Prizes were bouquets of wild flowers. There were hurdle racing and broad and high jumps. In all of these events the Hoaglins, Crabtrees and Leggetts took part.

Made Pleasure For Others

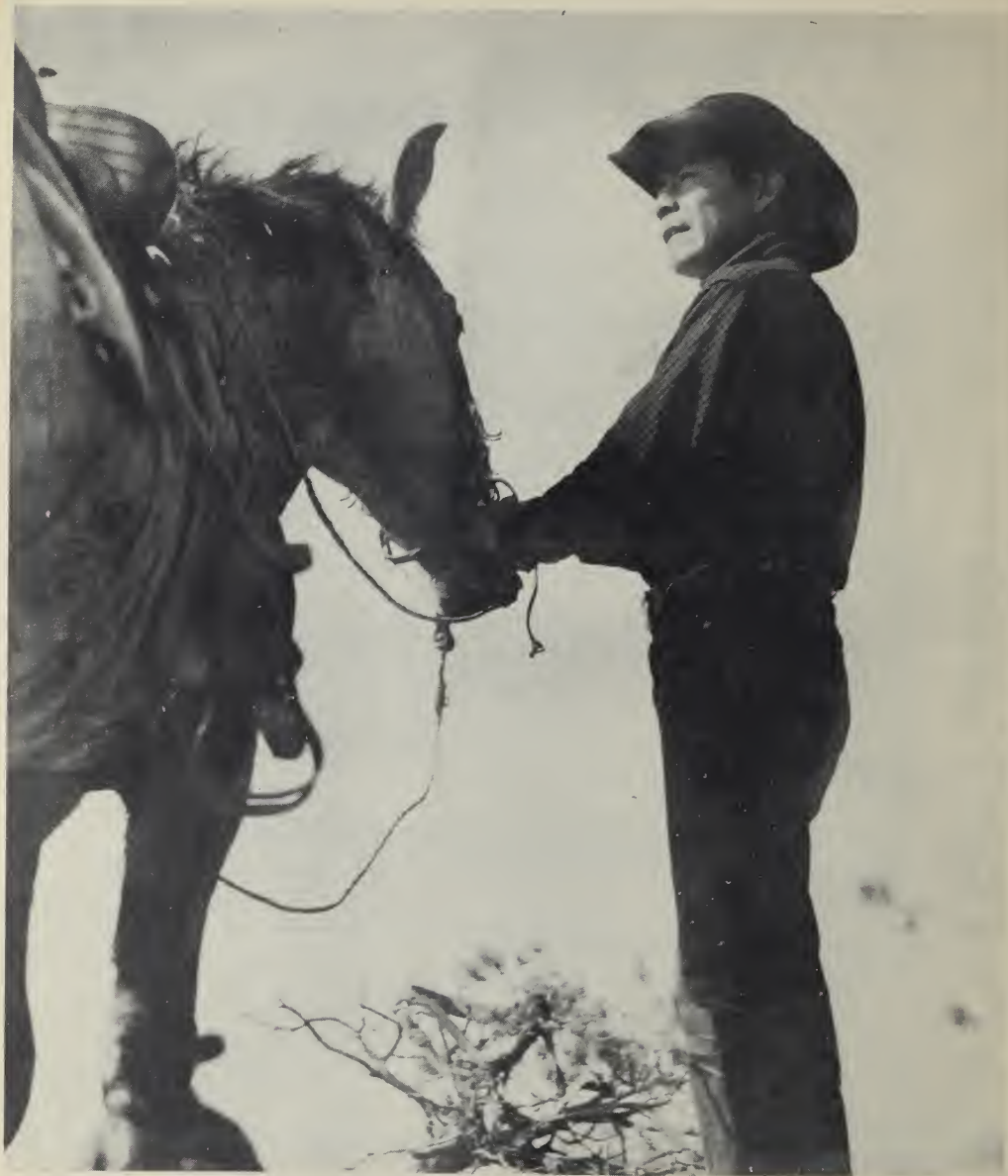
When twilight fell we followed the winding river trail to the Crabtree home and there we danced, all of us, young and old, to the music of the player piano. Jim danced very little, but he sat at the piano and made music for the rest of us, watching the dancers over his shoulders with a whimsical smile. So it is that we shall oftenest remember him, not as we saw him last in the church house - we had not realized that he was so tall - but as he was on that far off May Day, gallant in sports, and happy in making pleasure for others.

Jim had not changed much as we saw him in his uniform, a little thinner perhaps, but on his calm young features and set lips there was a look of high resolve, perhaps such a look as the soldiers of Verdun wore when they said "They shall not pass."

William Frederic Crabtree did not live to fight in this war, nor to see the end of it, but there will be an end some day, and it is by the lives, and alas by the deaths of such fine boys as this, that the future of our country will be secured.

National Guard Cavalry Troop, Haskell Institute, Kansas.





Navajo Tom Davis Guards A Remote Corner Of The 25,000 Square Mile Reservation In The Southwest.

Indians In the News

Begun just a year ago and originally scheduled for completion in February, the new \$11,000,000 Wingate Ordnance Depot was finished two months ago, due largely to the efforts of some 2,500 Indians of various tribes who worked on the project. Among other colossal jobs, construction included the building of hundreds of reinforced concrete "Igloos" now providing more than 1,000,000 feet of storage space for Army explosives. Most of the Indians had never even seen the modern machinery used in building the depot, but the job nevertheless moved ahead of schedule and cost nearly \$400,000 less than the estimates. There were complications at first. A lot of the long-haired Navajos, with a superstitious fear of cameras, had to be cajoled into having themselves mugged for work cards; and because it's taboo for an Indian to mention the name of his deceased parents, Social Security officials found it difficult to garner the Indian's family history. In general, the Indians got along fine with the superintendents and white men who worked with them; but if a foreman showed any incompetence or got too tough, his Indians would quietly slip away and ease themselves into the gang of some well-liked foreman directing similar work. Timekeepers often found that popular foremen had a lot of unauthorized Indians working like mad for them, and the unpopular bosses couldn't understand why their gangs kept dwindling. Incidentally, when the Selective Service Law was announced to the Indians they came in for registration carrying rifles and shotguns, eager to start shooting. Today, in addition to those inducted, they have provided a greater percentage of volunteers than any other racial group. Collier's. 2-14-42.

The Standing Rock Indian Agency, in cooperation with the state highway patrols of North and South Dakota, recently sponsored driving tests and instruction in the Fort Yates and McLaughlin areas, 285 drivers participating. State patrolmen and agency employees were in charge. Among the persons taking part in the driving school were Federal employees, drivers in public occupations and a large group of high school students of driving age. Many of the youths taking the test were Indians. In a letter to Superintendent L. C. Lippert of the Standing Rock Agency, Mayor W. E. Kurle of McLaughlin said: "After reviewing the results of the driving school I can't help but feel obligated to express an oath of thanks to you for selecting our little city for the promotion of the education of safer driving. If in the future you can again arrange for a program of this nature, please feel free to ask our cooperation." Aberdeen, South Dakota. The American News.

The Jemez Indians have gone on the warpath against the Japanese because a paleface friend of the tribe was killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor. The death of Lieutenant William Schick, who became a friend of the northern New Mexico Pueblo Indians while stationed at the local base, explained one of the Indians, left the Jemez no alternative. New York, New York. The Herald Tribune. 2-8-42.

A band of 17 Indian youths from the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency at Belcourt, North Dakota, will ask Uncle Sam's consent to take to the warpath. They are candidates for enlistment in the United States Naval Reserves, applying through the Minot Navy Recruiting Station. After final examinations in Minneapolis, they will return home to await assignment to training stations. Minot, North Dakota. The News. 2-4-42.

Sponsored by the State Department of Vocational Education, national defense classes in automobile mechanics and machine shop and general metal work are under way at Stewart, Nevada. The courses, which are given free by the Government, enable the students to pass Army and Navy tests, many of them going directly into defense work on the West Coast. The ten-week course is open to all persons over the age of 18, including women. The current course is expected to be followed by others. Superintendent Don C. Foster of the Carson Indian Agency has had supervision of the general educational program. The opportunities which are being made available to the general public are but part of the regular class work of the students at the Carson Indian School. The entire education program of the school is now emphasizing those courses which fit in with current defense effort. Carson City, Nevada. The Chronicle. 1-23-42.

At a meeting of the Sioux Tribal Council of the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, a resolution was unanimously endorsed authorizing the purchase of \$15,000 in Defense Bonds. This decision was reached when it was learned that the income per person of the Indians would allow but little individual contribution. Agency officials endorsed the move. Sixty Sioux youths from Cheyenne Agency are in the service of the United States in its various military forces. Victory organizations have been formed in the Agency proper, as well as its many outposts to raise funds for war relief. The tribal council contributed \$100 for the three Red Cross Chapters on the reservation. Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The Argus-Leader. 1-31-42.

The United States Budget Bureau has disclosed the intention of the Government, regardless of the emergency, to keep America's treaties in good standing. The treaty of 1825, requiring the Government to provide \$320 worth of iron and steel every year to the Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma, has been approved by the Budget Director. Other annual treaty payments of \$1,200 to the Choctaws for other purposes, \$4,500 worth of cloth to the Six Nations of New York, \$6,000 to the Senecas of New York and \$30,000 to the Pawnees of Oklahoma have also been approved for payment. Paterson, New Jersey. The Call. 2-3-42.

The Kiowa Indians recently staged a patriotic rally to which Indians of all Oklahoma tribes were invited. There were speeches, a banquet and the presentation by the American Legion Post of flags to the parents of Indian boys in the service of their country. Mothers of sons in service, after receiving these tokens, which were given to indicate the gifts they had made to the nation of their boys, raised them high with the exultant cry "We'll win." The families of 23 Indian boys serving in the armed forces were represented. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The Daily Oklahoman. 2-8-42.

Within 24 hours after a radio report of the Japanese attack on the United States, Hosteen Bahe, Glen Hasbah Bahe and Ah Ha in Bah, all Navajos of Manuelito, New Mexico, arrived at the central Indian agency at Window Rock, Arizona, to ask the Superintendent to help them in purchasing \$350 worth of Defense Bonds. They made their purchase at the Window Rock Post Office. Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Tribune. 12-12-41.

*INDIAN MINORITY IN UNITED STATES HANDLES
MUCH OF ITS OWN LAW ENFORCEMENT*

Written From a Report by Louis C. Mueller, Chief Special Officer for the Indian Service

Maintaining proper law and order among approximately 366,000 Indians on 174 reservations is one of the important responsibilities of the United States Indian Service.

The regular law enforcement organization last year consisted of 15 special officers and 12 deputy special officers. These men perform their duties under the direction of a chief special officer located at Denver, Colorado.

Reduction in law enforcement personnel has constituted a serious handicap to the efficient enforcement of law and order among many Indian tribes. In spite of this fact, last year the Indian Service law enforcement organization obtained convictions in an average of 94.36 per cent of the cases completed. The officers de-

Tribal Court, Fort Hall, Idaho.





Fort Hall Tribal Judge

veloped an average of 65 cases each, which does not include cases disposed of in Indian courts. They were particularly active in apprehending persons responsible for incendiary in reservation forests, bringing eight defendants to trial charged with setting fires in the forests. Convictions and substantial sentences were obtained in every case.

A phase of the work often overlooked and greatly underestimated is the preventive work done. By having officers patrol Indian dances, fairs, rodeos, seasonal Indian labor camps, and other places where Indians gather in considerable numbers, much debauching of Indians with liquor is prevented, and this reacts in prevention of crime commission by Indians.

Most Indians Law-Abiding

The great majority of Indians in the United States are law-abiding, and Indian offenses are usually minor ones. The liquor situation presents one of the most baffling problems in connection with the guardianship of Indians, and one of the gravest problems of Indian life. It is interesting to note that the liquor traffic among Indians is carried on almost entirely by whites. During the 1940 calendar year, under Federal law, only 36 Indians were charged with selling liquor, while 634 whites were arrested on that complaint. Prosecution under State laws for liquor violations were brought against 15 Indians and 121 whites. Thirty-four stills were seized, together with 6,000 gallons of mash ready for distillation, over 1,000 gallons of beer and 280 gallons of whiskey. It is also interesting to note that arrests made by Indian Service law enforcement persons for intoxication included 259 Indians and 122 white people. In an effort to eliminate undesirable elements on reservations, 28 vagrancy complaints were filed against whites and only 2 against Indians. Crimes against persons and personal property, sex offenses and narcotic cases are also handled by the law enforcement people.

Several factors tend to create problems of law and order among Indians. In the first place, especially in the allotted areas, the coming of the white man and his concepts have tended to destroy the native social organization. In the second place, many groups have suffered from a serious dislocation or complete destruction of their native economy. This destruction has removed the very core of social organization with its controls and disciplines. Then, many Indian groups have been reduced to economic dependency by events of the past generation and because of this fact have resorted to drinking and other forms of escape. Finally, the Indians are affected by the tendency of the general public toward lawlessness.

Progress Encouraging

Progress in the administration of law and order has been encouraging. Special courts of Indian offenses have been established on a large number of reservations for the punishment of misdemeanors on these reservations. These Indian courts, developed by many tribal councils, act under authority of their own constitutions adopted under provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Special officers report that they have received splendid cooperation and support from the various superintendents and other agency officials who are in a position to be of assistance. Much help also has been given in many areas by state and county enforcement officers.

from the Mail Bag

Defense Club At Santa Fe

Albuquerque Indian School,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

The United States Indian School of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has organized a Defense Club whose purpose is to assist the selling of United States Savings Bonds and Stamps. They do mimeographing, typing, and other office work for the local county committee and for the Indian Service county organization through the United Pueblos Indian Agency. Students in the school are eligible to join the club by obligating themselves to one hour of work per week over and above their regular school routines. The first job for the county committee has just been completed.

A similar club has been organized at the Albuquerque Indian School.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Wayne T. Pratt,
Director of Boarding Schools.

Club Members At Work



Buys Defense Bonds

February 18, 1942.

Sir:

We believe it might be an item of interest generally that Judge Theo Bourgeau, a Colville enrolled Indian, 75 years of age, purchased during January, \$650 worth of Defense Bonds and for February he has just sent this office a \$1,000 Bond. Judge Bourgeau draws \$180 per annum as Indian Judge in the Inchelium District. Obviously, his bond purchases are not coming out of his salary, but he has in the past been a very successful cattleman. He retired from active business some time ago and is now liquidating certain of his previous investments in order to put his money into Defense Savings Bonds. We consider this an excellent example and thought you might like to know about it.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) F. A. Gross, Superintendent,
Colville Indian Agency,
Nespelem, Washington.

A Word Of Praise

Mr. W. B. McCown,
Kiowa Indian Agency, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. McCown:

I was out over the roads west of Temple on Sunday, and you people are to be congratulated on the people and the men who do the work. They are the best kept roads and look the best of any in our county, and I understand you are doing this in different parts of the State, and if you do, you are doing a wonderful work. There is nothing that we can do for the people in the rural districts better than building good roads, for it saves their cars, gasoline and improves the looks of the country. I just want you to know that we people in this part of the county certainly appreciate the way you keep the roads.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Bob Mooney, Chairman of Good Roads Committee,
Chamber of Commerce, Temple, Oklahoma.

In Appreciation

Dear Mr. Collier:

This letter is written to express my appreciation for the part the Office of Indian Affairs played in the Program of Section K American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Dallas last week. The papers presented by the representatives of your office were very good and the part these representatives

took in the discussions was highly commendable. Moreover, it seemed to me that the Indian Service is pointing the way to the white man in respect to certain types of scientific planning. I only wish that more people knew what is going on under your stimulus and direction.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) Bruce L. Melvin, Secretary,
Section K, Dallas Meeting.

Word From A Former Superintendent

My dear Mr. LaRouche:

Recently I was asked to exhibit my Indian art objects at the Art Building of Berea College. While Mr. Meyer and I were at the Choctaw Agency, a set of posters showing basket and pottery designs was sent from Washington to be distributed among the boarding schools. I wonder if something similar might be available for our use here to augment my collection, or perhaps a loan exhibit of beadwork, baskets, etc., is already prepared. If so, I shall be pleased if you will let me know whom to address so that the art instructor may request use of what there is for the month of March. Any information you can let me have will be appreciated.

Mr. Meyer and I continue to enjoy "Indians At Work", read it every issue from cover to cover, and are very grateful for the splendid articles and information regarding our old friends and co-workers. We live quietly here in this college town between the blue grass country and the hills of Kentucky. We are happy to see former acquaintances and trust that if any others are in our vicinity they will call upon us.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Mrs. Harvey K. Meyer,

Blackfeet Establishes A Record

At the annual Red Cross roll call, 350 members were enrolled here this fall, whereas 163 was the highest membership previously. Almost immediately afterward, the Blackfeet Reservation Chapter of the American Red Cross was asked to raise \$1,000 as its quota in the \$50,000,000 campaign. At the end of December there was \$2,275.05 in the bank, of which the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council voted \$1,000. Mrs. Roy Nash served as chairman of both drives.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Roy Nash, Superintendent.

SWIFT BEAR'S WINTER COUNT

By Lucy Kramer Cohen

Continued below from the last two issues is Swift Bear's Winter Count. To the Sioux, a winter count is a means not only of counting the years, but of identifying them by name and symbol. The symbols are reproduced by Naomi G. Smith, of the Indian Office, from those found on a deer hide, once owned by Swift Bear's family. J. H. Bratley, retired Indian Service employee, furnished the Winter Count along with his interpretations of each event or symbol, based on personal knowledge and experiences among the Sioux on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota (1895-1899).



1842-43. "Dezehdeska-died Winter."



1843-44. "Brought-home-the-Cheyenne-Medicine-Arrow Winter." The arrow seemed to have some magic power. It had been stolen from the Cheyennes by the Pawnees and the Dakotas in turn captured it from them. It was used to make medicine for the three Dakota bands that were together at this time. Mr. Fowke says that the Cheyennes had a bundle of arrows which they regarded as the Jews did the Ark of the Covenant. (Eth. Ann. 13)* In 1899 the writer found this arrow in charge of Chief Little Man of the Cheyenne at Cantonment, Oklahoma. The Cheyenne gave 100 ponies to the Sioux to redeem the arrow.



1844-45. "Mules-Father-died Winter."



1845-46. "Smallpox-again Winter."



1846-47. "Dakota-woman-killed Winter." This was a married woman who had slept with a man other than her husband. The Dakota punishment for such a deed is death to the woman. She was stripped of all clothing, her hands were tied and then she was shot with a gun as the drawing indicates - Long Pine.



1847-48. "Paints-himself-yellow-died Winter." "This was a good Dakota man," so Single Wood says.



1848-49. "Killed-half-man-and-half-woman Winter." This person was a Crow, drawing indicates in woman's dress, who was captured by the Dakotas but as the person proved to be a hermaphrodite, was killed.



1849-50. "Shoshone-man-killed Winter." The red on his head indicates that his scalp was taken.

*Mr. Bratley here refers to Gerard Fowke: "Stone Art" in Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, vol. 13, 1891-1892, p. 116.



1850-51. "Big-smallpox-used-them-up Winter." The large-sized figures of a person and large red spots show that the epidemic was severe and that it killed a great many persons.



1851-52. "First-goods-issued Winter." This is a gray blanket which is the symbol for many kinds of goods that were issued at this time, such as blankets, calico, guns, powder, flour, sugar, tobacco and everything as Single Wood says. These issues were to continue annually for fifty-five years during which time the Dakota understood that he would not have to work. The number of issues were possibly changed in the Treaty of 1868 or the one of 1877.



1852-53. "Crows-stole-many-Dakota-horses Winter."



1853-54. "Brave-Bear-killed Winter." This Indian was killed by the Blackfeet Indians.



1854-55. "Red-Leaf-went-to-Washington Winter." The red-tipped leaves of the pine tree indicate his name. The nine yellow circles represent the money.



1855-56. "Swift-Bear's-Father-made-medicine-again Winter." The buffalo head shows that it was buffalo medicine that was made, probably on account of the scarcity of that animal.



1856-57. "Camp-under-White-bluff-hunting-buffalo Winter." This was at or near the head of Little White River.



1857-58. "Buffalo-bull-meat Winter." This shows that the Indians were hard pushed for food, as they never ate buffalo bull meat if other could be had.



1858-59. "Many-ceremonial-flags Winter." This appears to be a form of worship in which all this people took part. Many flags were put on the hills around the Indian villages.



1859-60. "Big-Crow-killed Winter." A Dakota chief was killed by the Crow Indians. He had received his name from killing a Crow Indian of unusually large size.



1860-61. "Cooking-Utensils-died Winter." This man was a Dakota brave. He was a very large man, especially large around the body, as the drawing indicates. The circle indicates cooking utensils.



1861-62. "Killed-Spotted-Horse Winter." Spotted Horse and three other Crows came and stole many horses from the Dakotas, who followed them, killed them, and recovered their horses. The red on his head shows that they were scalped.



The Indians have subscribed more than \$13,000,000 in three Liberty Loans, a per capita subscription of between \$30 and \$40. A school at Phoenix, Arizona, sent 62 men into the Army, raised \$27,000 for Liberty Bonds and \$1,268.50 for war savings stamps. The Osages, richest of the tribes, took \$226,000 of the last loan. Otis Russell, an Indian non-commissioned officer in the 358th Infantry at Camp Travis, draws an income of \$500 a month in interest on his oil lands and turns it all into Liberty Bonds.

In every war activity the Indian is writing his name large in the affairs of the world. Red man and white man - allies in the common cause - are all good Indians together.

ALASKA INDIANS BUY DEFENSE BONDS



Demonstrating their loyalty to the United States, Alaska Indians in January made the Territory's largest single purchase of defense bonds - \$110,645.72. Participants were 61 individuals, 31 native trading stores, 7 Indian corporations, 5 reindeer fund accounts, the Native Arts and Crafts and the Nome Skin Sellers' Association. The Office of Indian Affairs handled the transaction through Governor Ernest Gruening. Left to right: Fred R. Geeslin, Fred Ayres, E. L. Bartlett, Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska (seated), Mildred L. Badten, Helen J. Davis, Helen E. Hughes, Fortuña H. Odell.

INDIANS CONSERVING AND REBUILDING THEIR RESOURCES THROUGH CCC-ID

J. P. Kinney Is Honored

Jay P. Kinney, who has been employed in the Indian Service for 31 years, was recently elected a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters, the highest professional distinction accorded a technically trained forester in America. Mr. Kinney is general production supervisor of Indian CCC work. He was elected a Fellow by letter ballot, along with nine other senior members of the Society, which has a membership of 4,700 technically trained foresters. There are now 38 Fellows.

Five Tribes Boys Buy More Stamps

In addition to regular purchases of Defense Savings Stamps made from their wages, the CCC-ID enrollees at the Willow Springs Camp, under the Five Tribes Indian Agency in Oklahoma, have added a few more feathers to their War Bonnets. They have just bought an additional \$295 worth of Defense Savings Stamps from their canteen fund and distributed them proportionately among those CCC-ID enrollees who had been in the camp at least three months preceding the accounting. A similar distribution of canteen funds was made at Christmas time at the Bull Hollow CCC-ID Camp, which is also under the Five Tribes jurisdiction.

Another Indian Wins Advancement In Radio

Former CCC-ID enrollee Grover Stewart of the Crow Indian Agency in Montana, has been appointed Assistant Radio Instructor of the Radio Training Center at Chemawa, Oregon. The appointment was made by C. A. Guderian, Superintendent of National Defense Training.

Grover impressed the Oregon State Board for Vocational Education with the manner in which he handled and operated the short-wave radio equipment at Crow Agency, and with his successful conduct of a class in Continental Code.

Fort Peck Boy Promoted Twice In Year

Joseph Day, former CCC-ID enrollee from the Fort Peck Indian Agency, Montana, received his clerical training in the Wolf Point and Poplar High Schools, and then entered the CCC-ID as an enrollee clerk. After a year of this further training and experience, he passed a Civil Service examination and received an appointment to the Washington Office of the Indian Service. He is now being transferred to the War Department in a clerical position directly connected with the war effort.

The Fort Peck Agency writes "Joe Day's happy disposition and ability as a clerk won the favor of his superiors. We are proud of Joe Day and regretted seeing him leave, but we wish him the best of luck in his new position."



Indian Girl Makes Good For CCC-ID

During the months of June, July and August, 1941, we had a young Apache girl assigned to the office as part of the CCC-ID program. Due to her adaptability, interest and general character, we submit a detailed statement concerning her.

Miss Dorothy Burdette, a 19-year-old full-blood Apache Indian from the San Carlos Reservation, made very good advancement in learning office work while in the agency office. Her duties

were varied, and began with typewritten copy work. In the three months she proved to be of great assistance to the other clerks when she began letter writing, taking dictation, writing purchase orders from requisitions, and writing Government bills of lading.

After becoming acquainted with the work, her progress and her assistance to the other clerks was very noticeable. The quality of her work improved greatly in the three months. She expressed a desire to continue her education in that line and attend a business school. Encouragement had been given her and at present she is enrolled in the North Phoenix High School where she is getting post graduate work. Her education has been at San Carlos and later at Phoenix Indian School, where she graduated in 1941. Here she took some typing and some shorthand, along with her other high school work.

They Built Telephone Line Between Gallup And Wingate Ordnance Depot

Under the guidance of CCC-ID Telephone Lineman A. M. Chisholm, a group of raw recruits from the Navajo Indian Reservation was transformed into a successful telephone construction outfit. The most recent accomplishment of this crew is the cutting in of a phantom circuit on the Indian Service line between Gallup, New Mexico and the Ordnance Depot at Fort Wingate where 800 Navajo Indians, most of them former CCC-ID enrollees, were employed on a defense construction project.

Such words as "phantom tramp" may seem mysterious, but not to enrollees Alfred Chavez, Wilford Shivers and Junior Mescal who helped connect the new circuit to the main line. These men know how to use their pole hiking togs to climb safely to the dizzy heights and they know what to do with their pliers, grips and other tools when they get there. More important, they also know how to get down again safely after the job is completed. Each member of this picked crew was selected for his aptitude in the work assigned and his interest in developing himself into a competent telephone lineman.

SECRETARY ICKES APPEALS TO ALL EMPLOYEES

January 21, 1942.

To the Heads of Interior Bureaus and Divisions:

Subject: Purchase of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps

Effective September 1, 1941, I established a plan for voluntary participation of Interior employees in the Government's campaign for the sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

The monthly reports received indicate the hearty cooperation of Interior employees by the purchase of these securities, but the percentage of participation, reflecting systematic monthly or semi-monthly purchases, is low. I do not believe it is generally understood that only systematic purchase on one or both pay-days of each month, under pledge, is reflected in the report on percentage of participation. The Treasury Department prefers this type of pledged purchase as it is more dependable. It is true the purchase of bonds in large denominations from time to time helps equally to finance the war program, but Government expenditures for defense and war can be more safely handled if the Treasury has a means of estimating what amount can be raised regularly by Defense Savings Securities.

The financing of the defense effort was serious in itself, but with the declaration of war a new and increased responsibility was placed on Defense Savings Committees and others engaged in promoting the sale of defense savings securities. You are therefore asked to redouble your efforts in the Interior Department campaign. Federal employees should be among the leaders in the vast army of wage-earners who pledge part of their earnings each pay-day or each month for the purchase of these securities.

All committees in Washington and the field service of the Interior Department can render invaluable service by reminding employees of the opportunity offered whereby they may voluntarily provide a stimulating example to workers everywhere by ear-marking as much of their income as they feel they can spare each month. In this way they will not only help the Government but will at the same time provide for their own financial security in the years that lie ahead.

Knowing how generously Interior employees have responded on all previous occasions when aid was needed, I feel sure that I will have your complete cooperation now, first in pledging as much as you can as an example to your staffs, and then urging participation by all the employees in your group.

Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior

